



Office of the President of the Philippines
CLIMATE CHANGE COMMISSION

ANNUAL REPORT 2014



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Getting the Needed Boost

The Climate Change Commission got the needed boost with the enactment of Republic Act 10174, otherwise known as the People's Survival Fund. The PSF aims to provide long-term finance streams to enable the local government and communities to effectively address the impacts of climate change.

Thereafter, and following a series of consultations with concerned stakeholders, the Commission crafted the PSF's Implementing Rules and Regulations. As of 15 December 2014, the draft of the IRR has been submitted to the Office of the President.

Parallel efforts are being exerted to have the IRR approved. The Commission, DOF, DBM and NEDA have agreed to issue a Joint Memo requesting the President for the publication and approval of the IRR. The Memo has already been signed by NEDA and CCC. It is now with the DOF for the Secretary's signature.

In pursuance of the mandate of the PSF, a PSF Board was created. The Board is composed of the Secretary of Finance as Chair and the Commission as Vice Chair. The other members are the secretary of DBM, DILG, NEDA Director-General, Chairperson of the Philippine Commission on Women, a representative from the academe and scientific community, a representative from the business sector, and a representative from the NGO.

The Fund will support communities in pursuing project-based and programmatic approaches in accordance with the National Framework Strategy on Climate Change, National Climate Change Action Plan, and Philippine Development Plan. And the PSF Board, on its 3rd meeting, agreed on the following, among others:



1. The criteria for the selection of the LGU to tap the PSF are as follows:
 - a. Poverty incidence (40%).

The communities most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change are mostly located in the poorest local government units. The poverty indicator used is poverty incidence which refers to the proportion of

families (or population) with per capita income less than the per capita poverty threshold to the total number of families (population);

b. Exposure to climate risks (30%).

Risks criterion pertains to the potential climate change risks of the province in relation to projected mean temperature, rainfall change, and extreme weather events; and

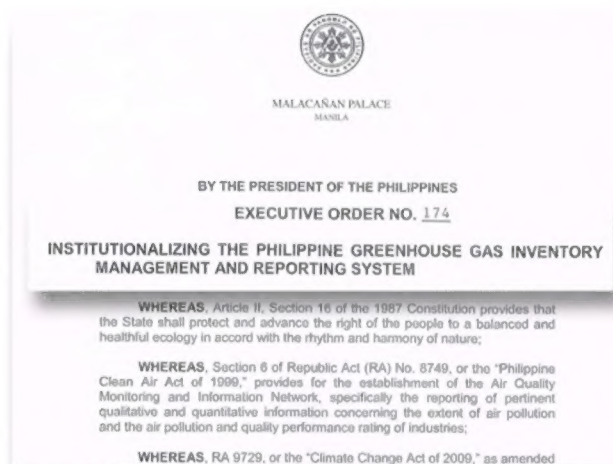
c. Presence of key biodiversity areas (30%).

Biodiversity areas provide goods and services that have significant economic value to the local communities who are directly dependent on them. KBAs also provide services that have important contribution to climate change adaptation.

Different localities have certain geographic characteristics which also make these areas exposed and prone to multiple hazards, such as landslides and flooding. The non-marginally poor LGUs in these areas can slide into poverty relatively quickly owing to shocks or natural disasters. As such, LGUs that are faced with multiple hazards and have generated hazard maps such as the READY maps are also identified as priority areas.

2. The rest of the Manual of Operations of the PSF Board is aimed to be finalized during the first quarter of 2015 as approved by the Board while the crafting of the Community Organization Accreditation Guidelines is on its initial stage of consultation with the relevant stakeholders.

3. The Board initially considers prioritizing insurance in utilizing a percentage of the allocated P1 Billion of the PSF and intends to call for proposals on the second quarter of 2015.



Executive Order 174

Also during the year in review, President Benigno Aquino issued Executive Order 174 tasking relevant government agencies to keep track of greenhouse gas emissions of identified sectors. It is expected that the issuance of the order would allow a transition towards a climate-resilient pathway to achieve sustainable development.

The President also named the Climate Change Commission, which he chairs, as overall lead agency in the implementation of the EO. As the lead agency, the Commission shall be responsible for providing direction and guidance in the accounting and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions from identified key source sectors in order to develop and maintain centralized comprehensive and integrated data on GHGs.

In addition, the Commission shall also be responsible for developing a system for the archiving, reporting, monitoring, and evaluating GHG inventories in all key sectors and providing and facilitating continuous capacity building initiatives in the conduct of GHG inventories to ensure application of updated methodologies. The EO forms part of the government's policy to reduce GHG emission.

Supplemental Guidelines on Mainstreaming Climate and Disaster Risks in the Comprehensive Land Use Plan

The Climate Change Commission, together with the United Nations Development Programme and the Australian Government extended technical assistance to the Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board (HLURB) which enabled the latter to formulate the Supplemental Guidelines on Mainstreaming Climate and Disaster Risks in the Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP). The CLUP will serve as an instrument to improve land use planning and regulatory processes.

The supplemental guidelines support the national strategic priority on mainstreaming disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in the development processes with emphasis on the formulation of climate- and risk-sensitive CLUP and zoning ordinance.

It is a product of consultations with land use planning practitioners from the various HLURB national and regional offices. It also supplements the initiative of the HLURB in formulating the enhanced CLUP guidebooks covering other thematic planning areas which include biodiversity, coastal and marine zones, forest land use, and CCA-DRR concerns in the CLUP formulation process. It builds on the draft Reference Manual on Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change adaptation prepared under the NEDA-UNDP-AusAid Integrating DRR and CCA project.



Demonstrating Climate Change Resilience at the Local Level

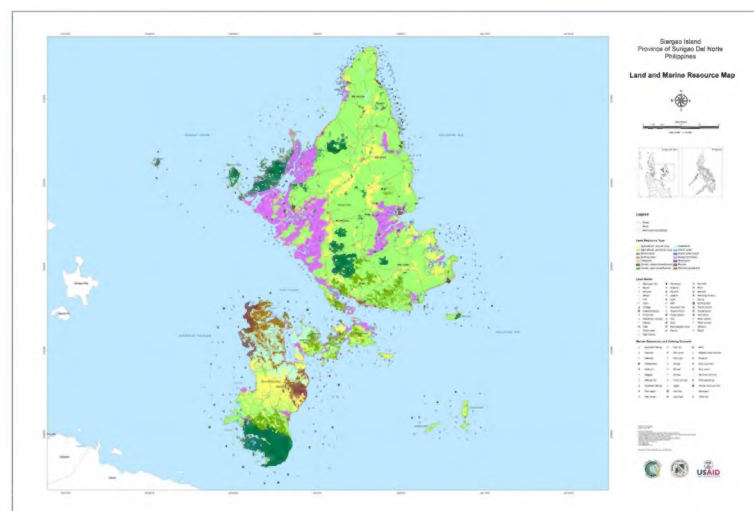
While the PSF has identified certain criteria in order for LGUs to qualify for the fund, the Commission has taken those criteria in consideration in showcasing what a climate change-resilient community would look like. Called an Ecotown, it serves as a planning unit composed of municipalities or a group of municipalities located within and around the boundaries of critical key biodiversity areas which are at high risk to the effects of climate change.

The Commission has established Ecotown sites in Siargao Island, Surigao del Norte, San Vicente, Palawan, Eastern Samar, Batanes, Upper Marikina River Basin Protected Landscape, Lower Marikina, Camarines Sur, and Davao Oriental.

Among the activities in the community undertaken are the following:

1. Ecotown Framework Demonstration In Siargao Island (LGUs of Del Carmen, Pilar, San Benito and San Isidro)

The Natural Resource Assessment (NRA) and Environment and Natural Resources Accounting (ENRA) have been completed during the first quarter of 2014. This Ecotown component is fully supported by USAID. The NRA was conducted to determine the natural endowment of the LGUs including its renewable energy potential, management regimes, threats and opportunities.



The ENRA, on the other hand, focused on the economic contribution of these resources to the local income. Resources maps were generated which the LGUs can use in the preparation of their respective land use plans. These GIS-generated maps were turned over to the respective LGUs in a ceremony attended by the local chief executives, Secretary Mary Ann Lucille L. Sering, Surigao del Norte Governor Sol Matugas, and senior officials of USAID.

A Vulnerability Assessment (VA) was also conducted in the area, which covered agriculture, coastal and marine and health, as well as hazard and risk assessment. Results of the VA and the NRA were integrated to determine the adaptation measures that the LGUs can implement in their municipalities based on how vulnerable they are in the future and what and where are their current resources.

In response, the LGUs identified the following measures:

1. Introduction hybrid/ drought resistant variety of coconut and rice;
2. Enhancement/development of irrigation system;
3. Change in cropping calendar; and
4. Introduction of alternative livelihood.

Selected key personnel from the local government underwent training on project development. This technical assistance basically provided them guidance on how to package, prepare and formulate project proposals. Adaptation measures deemed critical and important in addressing climate change impacts will be translated into a full-blown project concept/proposal for submission to financing institutions and other development donors for possible funding.

2. San Vicente, Palawan

The municipality of San Vicente in Palawan, a first class municipality with a total area of 165,798 hectares has already completed the survey and conduct of NRA and VA. Similar to Siargao Ecotown, the sectoral focus is on agriculture, forestry, coastal and marine and health. This would have not been possible without the technical assistance from the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) and the Korea Adaptation Center for Climate Change (KACCC).

Result of the NRA disclosed that San Vicente is a farming community concentrated on rice (78%), which is mostly consumed by the local households. Since a large majority of the harvest does not make it to the market, San Vicente has a deficit in rice supply and thus imports from neighboring municipalities. While rice harvest mainly goes to feed the local population,

earnings from fish catch serve as a major source of income of many households. Fisherfolks represent 50% of the total number of households and over 90% of their catch made their way into the local market.



Despite having a lush forest, San Vicente barely obtains revenue from the forests as it is legally protected from exploitation. Present threats still prevail, however, such as illegally cutting for boat making, lumber production, fuelwood gathering and charcoal making.

For VA, GIS hazard mapping and assessment was conducted. The objective was to locate the areas within San Vicente that are most exposed to the three different types of

climatic hazards-flood, drought, and rain-induced landslides. Overlaying the hazard maps to the land cover maps enabled spatial assessment of the level of impact. Sectors covered by the assessment include agriculture, coastal and marine and health.

Based on a comprehensive analysis of San Vicente's development priorities, natural resources, hazards and risk and climate vulnerability, a menu of adaptation measures was put forward through the consultation between the local stakeholders and local and foreign experts. The task of prioritizing adaptation measures is critical to planning due to limitation of resources to finance all identified options. Through multi-criteria analysis, several options were prioritized based on effectiveness, cost, technical feasibility, social and cultural feasibility, required time and sustainability and overall impact.

As part of the technical assistance, a climate-proofing workshop was conducted, where the results of the assessment were presented to the local officials and stakeholders. Moreover, the Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) and Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP) were also reviewed through a climate change lens to see how the prioritized adaptation measures could be incorporated.

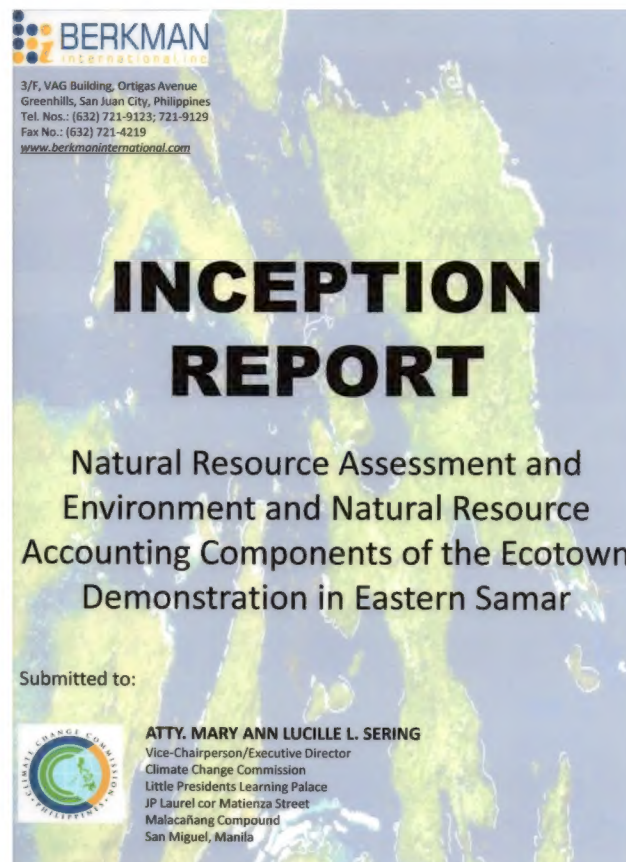
As a preparatory step, the local stakeholders have already expressed their interests in taking into account the results and recommendations of the project in the development and preparation of the Municipal Tourism Plan.

3. Natural Resource and Vulnerability Assessment in Eastern Samar (LGUs of Can-avid, Borongan, Llorente and Guiuan)

The four (4) LGUs in Eastern Samar namely; (i) Can-avid, (ii) Borongan, (iii) Llorente and (iv)

Guiuan forged a partnership with the Commission on the demonstration of the Ecotown framework in the 3rd quarter of 2012. Specifically, the NRA and VA are the two Ecotown components conducted for CY 2014.

The experts engaged by the Commission has already completed the natural resource assessment and socio-economic profile of the aforementioned municipalities. Initial findings indicated that changes in the land cover in the four (4) Ecotowns demonstrated both positive and negative directions and resulted in various conversions to different land-uses. The changes in the land-cover, from 2003-2010, were highlighted in the GIS maps generated. Likewise, the study also indicated that the agriculture asset value decreases over time as the money decreases over time. Land rent is different as crops differ per Ecotown.



Generally, given the rates of change of the various land-uses, whether positive or negative, decision makers should implement programs to correct the negative impacts on the environment such as soil erosion, soil nutrient depletion, uncontrolled harvesting and poaching, and land conversion.

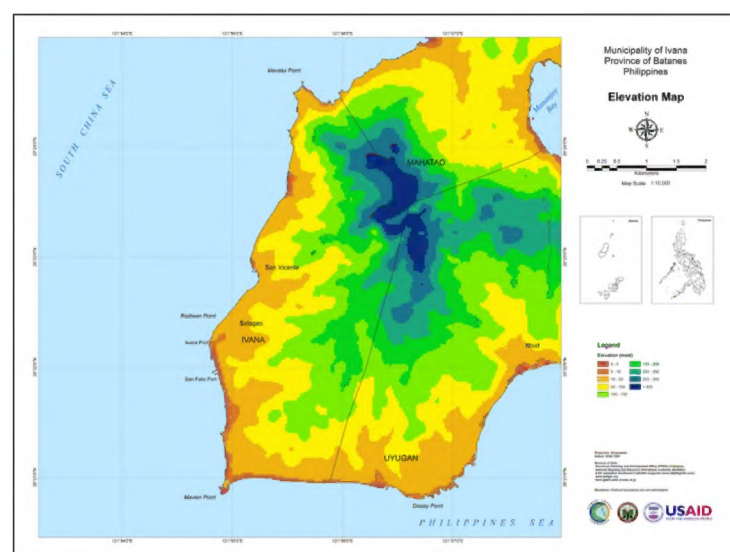
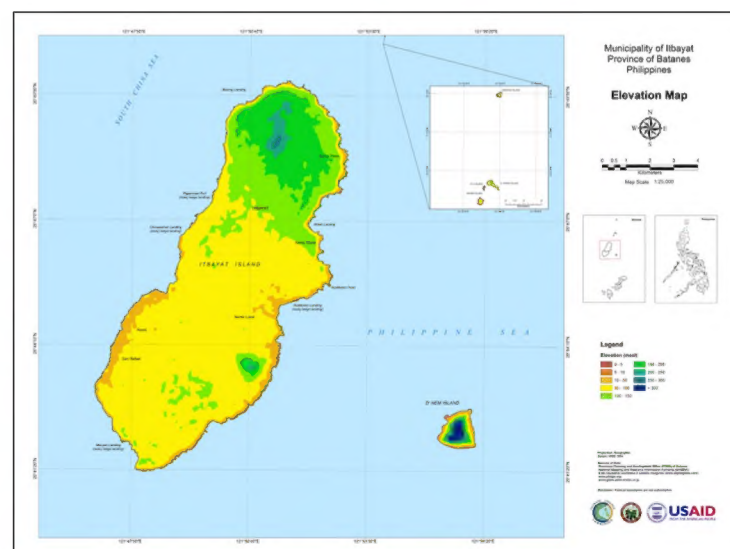
In the same manner, the Development Academy of the Philippines (DAP), the expert group commissioned by the Office to conduct VA has already completed its study as well. In August 2014, the team, together with external experts conducted a field presentation and validation of the VA findings in the municipalities of Can-avid, Guiuan and Llorente as well as the city of Borongan, Eastern Samar. Part of the exercise is the presentation of the recommended adaptation measures/strategies per sector and identification of other sectors by the community.

4. Ecotown Framework Demonstration in Batanes (LGUs of Ivana, Mahatao, Uyugan, Sabtang, Basco, and Itbayat)

The province of Batanes, the northern most part of the country that is synonymous with typhoons, has been receptive to the efforts of the Commission in making it resilient to changes in climate. As at end of 2014, the participatory resource map of the six (6) municipalities of Batanes (Basco, Ivana, Mahatao, Uyugan, Itbayat and Sabtang) have been completed and the digital copy is now available for ready reference.

The Socio-economic Baseline Assessment Study was also conducted. The study collected existing baseline information concerning the social, demographic, economic and health conditions of the four municipalities of Batan Island, namely Basco, Mahatao, Ivana and Uyugan. The study also determined

environmental awareness and perception of the respondents' awareness and knowledge about climate change as well as their assessment of their vulnerability to climate hazards.



capacity building for long term purposes. It was also discussed that the distribution of the projects be equal for all five LGUs, thus, they recommended that the Check dams be in Antipolo and San Mateo while tapping Tanay for training support in the Charcoal Briquetting in Antipolo, Baras, Rodriguez and San Mateo. They also proposed using Kakawate and Ipil-ipil in the Pioneering Species project.

As at end of 2014, the accomplished deliverables (reports) that were submitted, aside from the Draft Green Growth Road Map, by the project are: (i) Sectoral Vulnerability Assessment Report (five sectoral VA reports) and (ii) GHG Report.

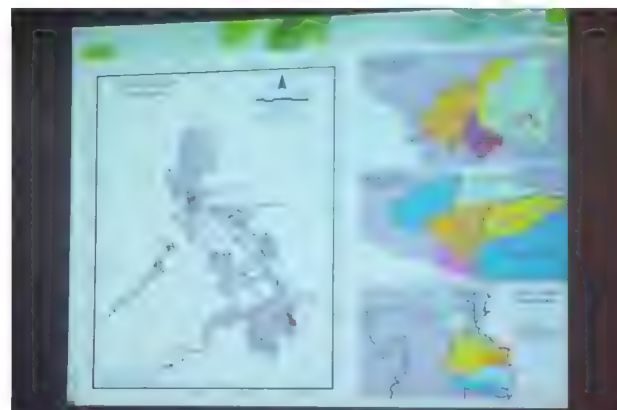
6. Climate Resilience and Green Growth in Critical Watersheds (Lower Marikina, Camarines Sur And Davao Oriental)

This project is covered by the ADB TA – 8493: Climate Resilience and Green Growth in Critical Watersheds covering Lower Marikina (Cainta, Marikina and Quezon City), Camarines Sur (San Fernando, Naga, Milaor), and Davao Oriental (Baganga, Cateel and Boston) was officially launched last August 6, 2014 in SEAMEO Innotech, Quezon City.

Provincial/Local Chief Executives (P/LCEs) and key personnel from these areas were invited along with representatives from LGUs under ADB TA – 8111, Japanese Agencies, Development Partners, National Government Agencies, Academes, CSOs and Business Sectors.

After the official launching of the project, there was a workshop on the inception report and baselining. The workshop focused on the LGUs expectations with regards to the services and products they will receive from the project, and definition of their gaps and weaknesses.

Participants were grouped by LGU and their respective riverbasins, and were asked to accomplish a matrix. The LGUs finalized their matrix and presented it during the plenary session to aid in the synchronization of activity schedules. Consultants also organized a break-up group workshop to provide data needs per sectoral component.



Among the milestones of the project for 2014 was the signing of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with the concerned LGUs, solidifying the partnership and the subsequent creation of a Technical Working Group that will be responsible in ensuring local project activity implementation. They will also be the official representative of the LGU to the project.

Other activity such as initial baseline information gathering for Quezon City and Marikina was also conducted. The project was also able to submit the final inception report which was then endorsed by the Commission and approved by ADB.

Upscaling of Project Climate Twin Phoenix

The Climate Change Commission expanded Project Climate Twin Phoenix in the Visayas to cover communities affected by typhoon Yolanda. This part of the project, known as Resilience and Preparedness Towards Inclusive Development (RAPID) Programme, aims to better prepare communities against the adverse impacts of climate change.

Specifically, RAPID is envisioned to strengthen the capacity of local government units (LGUs) and communities to manage risks from the overall impacts of climate change as well as its capacity to adapt resilient and sustainable development measures. Launched in August, the Commission is undertaking this project in partnership with the United Nations Development Programme and the Australian Government. The preparatory meetings with LGU and relevant stakeholders started in July 2014 and inception workshops to formulate the workplan were conducted in the latter part of the year. Partnership agreements with identified responsible agencies like the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA), UP and Visayas State University were executed.

The target LGUs include those located along the coastline of San Pedro and San Pablo Bays, namely: city of Tacloban and municipalities of Palo, Tanauan, Dulag, Tolosa, Mayorga, MacArthur, and Abuyog in Leyte, Basey and Marabut in Western Samar, and Lawaan and Balangiga in Eastern Samar - and barangays located therein. The identification of additional LGUs is ongoing and selection would be subject to their assessed needs and willingness to take part in the programme.

Enhancing Greater Metro Manila's Institutional Capacities for Effective Disaster/Climate Risk Management towards Sustainable Development (GMMA Ready Project)

Basically, the GMMA Ready Project is designed to increase the capacity of stakeholders to protect/enhance the quality of the environment and sustainably manage natural resources, with the poor and vulnerable groups, especially women and children. It is also expected that the project will enable them to prepare for, and cope with, the impacts of environmental emergencies.

Ultimately, it is expected that key stakeholders are better able to manage the country's environmental and natural resources, develop and use sustainable energy sources, cope with the impacts of environmental emergencies and maintain sustainable development.

The Office of Civil Defense (OCD), as the Implementing Partner and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), as the Executing Agency, mutually agreed to implement the AusAID-funded Project with the Commission as the Responsible Partner.

In this Project, the Commission is tasked to develop the KM system/Community of Practice (CoP) where stakeholders can share, access and reuse information. There is also a discussion forum where community members can post queries and will be answered by the agencies and other experts.

For the year 2014, the Commission was able to establish the beta version of the CoP website covering the pilot testing of the CoP. The CoP system is now ready for population of content and posting of queries.

1. 1ST CoP Meeting with the CSCAND Agencies

The meeting served as the venue in the presentation of the Alpha version of the CoP. During the presentation, the interface, user roles and capabilities were discussed. Security

issues, and functionality of the system were also discussed and critiqued for the improvement of the CoP.

2. CoP Presentation

This meeting allowed the presentation of the updated version of the CoP. However, major change was suggested as the body agreed that the template to be used per EO39 is the template provided by the iGovPhil Project.

3. 1st Transfer of Skill Training for Community of Practice Website

During this workshop, the new and updated version which adopted the iGovPhil template was presented. The participants were guided in uploading the test documents into the system. Although there are still some comments, the system is still continuously being updated.

4. Pre-test Activity

This pre-test activity served as the beta testing of the system in preparation to the Go-Live version of the CoP. Participants tested the system with regard to the interface and its functionality.

Philippine Climate Change Adaptation Project (PhilCCAP)

The Philippine Climate Change Adaptation Project (PhilCCAP) Project aims to increase the adaptive capacity of communities. Its objective is to develop and demonstrate approaches that would enable targeted communities to adapt to the potential impacts of climate variability and change. This would be achieved by strengthening existing institutional frameworks for climate change adaptation, and by the demonstration of cost-effective adaptation strategies in agriculture and natural resources management.

The project comprises of four components. Component 1: Strengthening the Enabling Environment for CCA; Component 2: Demonstrating CCA Strategies in the

Agriculture and Natural Resources Sectors; Component 3: Enhanced Provision of Information for climate risk management; and Component 4: Project Coordination.

The Climate Change Commission is implementing Component 1, whose expected output is the formulation of an integrated decision making framework that will aid planners and decision makers in the agriculture and environment sector in mainstreaming CCA in development plans. In the development of the framework, existing institutional landscape; government planning and budgeting process; climate information sharing system were scoped and analyzed. The strategy to institutionalize the decision-making framework shall be embodied in policy recommendations both for the national and local level adoption and formulation of an information protocol for sharing climate information and services.. In addition, to increase the adaptive capacity of the agriculture and environment sectors, a system to integrate the concept of climate change adaptation in investment programming shall also be developed.

One strategy within the framework of Component 1 is the establishment of a web-based knowledge management system by a Community of Practice for climate change adaptation. It aims to improve the access of end-users in the agriculture and natural resources sectors to more reliable scientific information; enable more rapid and accurate decision-making to manage the risks of a changing climate. The IT equipment were procured and delivered for the development of the CoP website.

Activities undertaken during the year involved the development and testing of the CoP website. Workshops were conducted in order to present the alpha version for evaluation and beta test for the updated version of the CoP.

In addition, a workshop titled Presentation of the Proposed KM Communication Strategy and the Community of Practice was held at the national level as well as in Iloilo and Tuguegarao.

It was conducted to present to the target participants the Proposed KM Strategies and present the CoP system as a strategy. During the workshop, comments of the national agencies in improving the system were noted so that the upgraded version will have all their comments incorporated. Through the workshop, CoP system was also introduced to participants to be able to familiarize themselves in using it.

Support CCC

The overall objective of this Project is that the Climate Change Commission and other key stakeholders in the Philippines implement the National Framework Strategy on Climate Change and the corresponding climate change action plans effectively and efficiently for improved adaptation to climate change and mitigation of greenhouse gases.

In October 2013, the RBMES framework was finalized. It presented a vision of a fully operational results-based M&E system by Jan. 1, 2016 serving as a tool to improve and adjust NCCAP targets and activities from 2014 to 2028 with an aim of accurately and progressively capturing the impact of the NCCAP through evidenced-based methods and analyses, which will serve as bases for periodic refinements and recalibration of NCCAP strategies and tactics. Consequently, there will continuous improvement of both NCCAP and the RBMES; networking and institutional arrangements; information and communication support; phased implementation; and evidence-based monitoring.

In 2014, there was continuous improvement of both NCCAP and the RBMES; networking and institutional arrangements; information and

communication support; phased implementation; and evidence-based monitoring. The integration of the NCCAP RBMES into the budget tagging system was explored during meetings with DBM. The aim is to level up the budget tagging system into an outcome based process. CCC presented the linkage of agency MFOs and PAPs to the NCCAP and subsequent informed the guidelines and forms for the 2016 budget process.

Close coordination with the: 1) Department of Health on the creation of the “Human Security” M&E Sub-TWG was pursued in addition to learning sessions on “Health Surveillance and NCCAP targeting” and series of meeting/workshops for data sources for co-related diseases and illnesses; and 2) Department of Environment and Natural Resources for data sources and validation of indicators for the “Environment and Ecosystems Stability” thematic area of the NCCAP.

One of the main deliverables of the SupportCCC Project is the preparation of a “Strategy Paper for Private Sector Participation in the Implementation of the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP). The NCCAP provides for a policy environment that will encourage the participation of the private sector to optimize adaptation and mitigation opportunities towards sustainable development.

The formulation of the strategy paper will involve evaluating appropriate business models and identifying specific opportunities for private sector engagement in building Sustainable Energy, encouraging Climate-Smart Industries and Services and in other areas where the private sector can support climate change mitigation and adaptation initiatives.

The CCC and GIZ collaborate with and commission the University of the Philippines – National College of Public Administration and Governance (UP-NCPAG) for validating the

Philippine private sector partnership landscape and to develop the Strategy Paper through a consultative process. Stakeholders from the business sector, industry associations, civic organizations, academe and supporting government agencies take active part in the process.

Crafting of CCC's Knowledge Management (KM) Framework

The project supported the hiring of a KM Specialist who worked on the crafting of the KM Framework of the CCC. To facilitate better appreciation of KM, the following activities were undertaken:

- **Learning visits**

Key Informant Interviews (KII) were done. KII visits with agencies such as BAR, DAP, DENR-PAO, and SEARCA were done to learn from their good practices and approaches.

- **KM Appreciation Seminar**

KM101 workshop was done CCC wide for the whole office to have an appreciation and level off with what KM is about.



- **KM Audit**

This workshop enabled the CCC personnel to identify the gaps, opportunities and the status of KM in the CCC. Through this, the consultant was able to identify and use the audit as guide in crafting the proposed KM framework.

In addition, a KM Framework Development Workshop was conducted in order to formulate the KM Framework. The output was submitted to the Commission for consideration and adoption.

Support CCC was also elemental in providing help in guiding the Commission in redesigning the website's approach in presenting climate change information to the public. Guided with KM discipline, the IKM division designed and develop the new website, adopting the template issued by iGovPhil Project whilst having KM approach in presenting climate change information.

A series of workshops were done to identify the stakeholders, as well as their information needs so that right information is accessed properly. The design is now more responsive to the information needs of its clientele.



Negotiating for more ambitious GHG cuts

Participation of the Philippines in COP 20

The climate negotiations in Lima, Peru served as an important step towards a new climate deal to be finalized in Paris in 2015. One of the outcomes of this round of negotiations is the Lima Call for Climate Action. This includes the draft climate deal and its elements such as adaptation, mitigation, finance, means of implementation and transparency, among others. Aside from the Lima Call for Climate Action, several decisions were arrived at. Several pledges were mobilized for several funds under the auspices of the UNFCCC such as the Green Climate Fund. A total of \$10.2 billion of pledges were mobilized from both developed and developing countries. Elaboration of the elements of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage through the establishment of the Executive Committee were also decided.

The Climate Change Commission through Secretary Mary Ann Lucille L. Sering headed the



Philippine delegation. During the Lima talks, the Philippines assumed its Presidency of the Climate Vulnerable Forum composed of 20 States vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Sec. Sering as head of the delegation delivered statements in several high-level segments and other side events. During the high-level ministerial dialogue on climate finance, Sec. Sering highlighted the need for a clear operational framework to ensure that the financial mechanisms under the convention are coherent, complementary and synergistic.

At the high-level ministerial dialogue for the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action, Sec. Sering outlined the Philippine position on key issues including adaptation, mitigation, loss and damage, INDC and CBDR.

Aside from the main negotiations, representatives of the CCC also delivered presentations in some of the side events.



Spreading Awareness

The Commission continues to spread climate change awareness among the general public, through the Greeneration Summit. During the year in review, the Commission conducted three Greenerations summits. These were held in Davao City, Iloilo City and Manila.

The Greeneration Summit in Davao City was held at the University of the Immaculate Conception on Oct. 2, 2014. The event was attended by over 900 students from Davao City and its vicinities.

Through the Greeneration, Secretary Sering was able to share the basics of climate change to students. Other notable speakers were present like Mayor Alfredo Coro of Del Carmen, Siargao, who was able to share how his municipality is now climate-resilient thanks to Ecotown; Fr. Dan McNamara, the chair of the environmental science department of the Ateneo de Davao University; Merlie Mendoza, a humanitarian worker; and Voltaire Tupaz who was able to share how social media can be used in times of calamities. Greeneration Ambassador Bianca Gonzalez was also able to share with the students her ten eco-friendly tips.



The second leg of Greeneration was held at the Sarabia Manor Hotel in Iloilo City, Iloilo. The event was attended by around 800 students from different schools in Western Visayas.

Secretary Sering was able to impart the basics of climate change to the student participants from Iloilo. Councilors Jason Gonzales and Jay Treñas were also present, and were thus able to share the City Council's projects and initiatives in making Iloilo City a green city. Other speakers included Zak Yuson from Rappler and Perry Lamanilao from Davao Catholic Herald. They shared their expertise on how social media can be used as a platform for information dissemination. An example of this was how Rappler used Project Agos during last year's typhoon calamity. Gov. Miguel Villafuerte of Camarines Sur, one of the Commission's Climate Change Ambassadors, was able to speak on his province's climate initiatives.

The Greeneration Summit for Luzon was conducted during the observance of the Global Warming and Climate Change Coinsciousness Week in November, 2014. This was held at the PICC and was attended by about 1,000 high school and college students from various schools, colleges, and universities in Metro Manila.



CLIMATE CHANGE 2014
CONSCIOUSNESS WEEK

Secretary Sering, discussed on the topic Understanding Climate Change and Its Impact. Mr. Joseph Foltz, Deputy Chief of the Office of Environment, Energy and Climate Change of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) gave a message in support of CCC.

Greeneration Ambassadors Atom Araullo, Bianca Gonzalez, Dingdong Dantes and Mayor Pie Alvarez also graced the event.

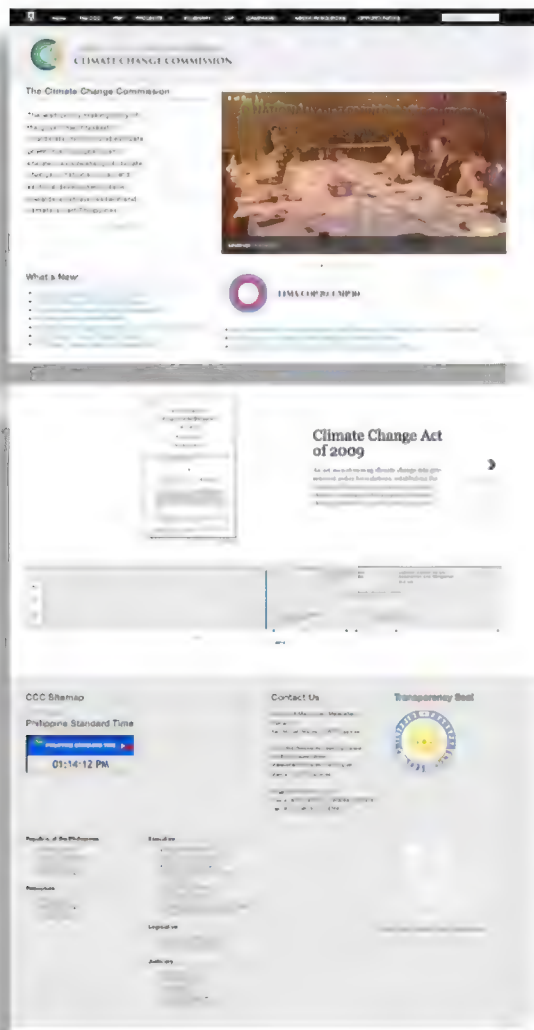
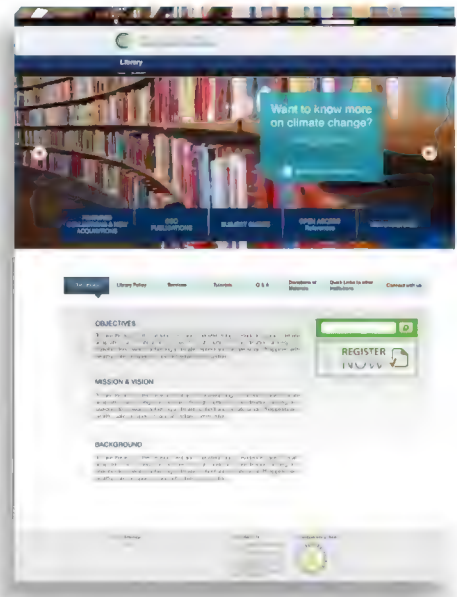
Among the activities held during the Week was the launching of the Green Arcade by the Commission and USAID. The arcade is composed of interactive booths and exhibits. The participants were able to play the games such as, Eco-Quiz, LEDS Board Game, Puzzle Station, Shoot that Gas Contest, Eco-Battle and Sarah went to the Landfill. Prizes such as climate change shirts, umbrellas, sling bags, notebooks, rechargeable flash lights and chocolates were given to players who won in the games.



Establishment of the Library

The Commission has also established its library, both physical and virtual. Cataloguing of its physical and electronic library collections has been started. The physical and electronic library collections are yet to be launched in 2015 for the public to access.

The e-library shall contain reference of the collections from the physical library. It shall also contain featured collections and new acquisitions; publications produced by the Commission; Subject Guides to serve as guide for researchers; Open Access References of free journals on climate change related topics; and the News Archives.



Commission Website

Pursuant to Administrative Order 39, iGovPhil Project has released a template all government agencies must use for a unified look in all Philippine government agencies. The Commission has adopted the template and the web site is now hosted in the Government Web Hosting Service (GWHS).

Guided by KM principles, the presentation of climate change information of the Commission has considered how content can be better accessed fastest way possible. The AO mandates government agencies to migrate to the Government Web Hosting Service (GWHS) of the Department of Science and Technology-Information and Communications Technology Office (DOST-ICT Office) for more efficient use of technology and greater protection against hacking and cyber attacks.



Support to the Climate Change Commission in implementing the National Climate Change Action Plan (Support CCC)

The outputs of GIZ project's SupportCCC Component 4 lodged under the IKM Division include the drafting of a KM System. It identified many activities such as training the staff of the different divisions of the Commission to enable them to appreciate and understand what Knowledge Management is. Through this, it is expected that the staff are better prepared and equipped to participate more effectively in the organizational effort to institutionalize KM as a strategic means toward fulfilling the Commission's mandate and serving its stakeholders.

CoP established/maintained

The Commission is also hosting an online portal for a Community of Practice (CoP) to be used by member agencies of the Philippines' Climate Change Adaptation Project (PhilCCAP) and Enhancing Greater Metro Manila's Institutional Capacities for Effective Disaster/Climate Risk Management towards Sustainable Development (GMMA Ready Project). The establishment of the online platform will enable member agencies to share and disseminate climate change related information to promote awareness is part of its outputs/deliverables. The CoP will be hosted under the Commission's web portal.



The concerned member agencies have been trained on how to use the CoP and how it functions. The CoP is in its beta version and has gone through User Testing and User Acceptance. Their comments have been used in updating and improving the functionality of the CoP.



Awareness campaign

▪ *Media Trainings*

In coordination with the Philippine Network of Environmental Journalist, the Commission conducted media trainings for select media practitioners from disaster-prone provinces/areas in Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao.

The Luzon training was held during the CCC week. The second leg was held in Cebu while the Mindanao leg was conducted in Davao.

Resource persons for the trainings came from disaster and relief agencies, the PIA regional offices, and major news organizations.



Publicity

Activities of the Commission were also given support publicity. News and photo releases were prepared and disseminated to different news outfits in Metro Manila. Press conferences, media coverages, or interviews were also arranged for major activities, e.g., Project RAPID launch, Rebuild, Ecotown, in project areas in the provinces.



The Commission, in partnership with Eagle Broadcasting Network, launched the second season of the public affairs program Klima ng Pagbabago, hosted by Sec. Lucille L. Sering.

The program continues to discuss issues relating to climate change and showcase initiatives of local government units to address the impacts of increasing temperature.



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